

## Taft Forces Claim 34 DELEGATES IN BAY STATE

Sweep for the President in Tuesday's Contest Predicted by His Campaign Manager.

### BALLOT IS COMPLICATED

Defects of the Primary Law Will Make Voting Difficult — May Weaken Party Lines.

Boston, April 28.—The answer of Massachusetts to the campaign appeals made either personally or by representatives of the five candidates for the Presidential nomination—Taft, La Follette, Roosevelt, Clark and Wilson—will be made at the primaries on Tuesday. Owing to the complicated ballot and the absence of group voting it is expected that no definite result will be known until the next day, and that it will be a day or two later before the actual identity of the thirty-six delegates to the Chicago and Baltimore conventions is known.

This will be the first Presidential preference primary ever held in the Bay State, although the primary system for the selection of candidates for state offices was tried last fall. All who voted at that election—about 100,000—are enrolled as either Republicans or Democrats in the 33 cities and towns, and unless they formally changed their party allegiance ninety days ago they will be compelled to vote a similar ticket.

The campaign has been one of the most strenuous in many years. It is expected that 400,000 voters will go to the polls on Tuesday, and seven-ninths of these can vote either ticket.

#### Result May Be Vital.

The presence of both President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt in the state during the closing hours of the campaign, the fact that they selected Massachusetts for their first personal political encounter and comments from political writers outside the state have been taken as indicating a possibility that Massachusetts may make or mar the political fortunes of the President and the only living ex-President.

Whether Senator Robert M. La Follette will be a factor in determining the result on the Republican side and whether the forces of Governor Wilson and Speaker Clark will receive additional strength by reason of the Massachusetts primaries are matters of much debate.

The voters, and especially the Republican voters, of Massachusetts have been told both by spoken and written word that their responsibility to the rest of the country at the present time is very great. As a whole, however, although realizing their responsibility, voters may have some difficulty in responding to it, owing to the complicated ballot through which they must express their choice.

In giving to Massachusetts a Presidential preference primary the Legislature failed to make any provision for circle voting by groups. On the Republican ballot there are two sets of delegates, eight for Roosevelt, eight for Taft, and one candidate also pledged to Taft. La Follette, Roosevelt and Taft appear in the Presidential preference column.

#### Stickers for Roosevelt Men.

There are sets of Roosevelt and Taft delegates in each of the fourteen Congress districts, except the 1st district, where the Roosevelt district delegate ticket failed to qualify and where Roosevelt candidates will run on stickers. Alternately, both state and district, have also been named. Every Republican voter, in order to give full expression to his political inclination, must mark eight delegates-at-large, eight alternates-at-large, two district delegates and two alternates for one of the Presidential candidates.

There is a possibility, which is not regarded as probable, of a pledged Taft delegation of eight delegates-at-large, with a state preference for Roosevelt. It would also be possible to choose a majority of district delegates for Roosevelt throughout the state, with a total preference vote in the state for Taft. It is generally expected, however, that the voters will follow the making of the eight names in one group, with similar preferences on the balance of the ticket.

The Democratic ticket is even more unusual. There are fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large, ten of whom are pledged to Governor Eugene N. Fox, and one to Governor Woodrow Wilson, while four are without pledges. It is mathematically true that at least three of the Democratic candidates for delegates-at-large, pledged to Fox, will be elected, and it is notable that, although Governor Wilson might obtain the Presidential preference of the Democratic voters of Massachusetts, he could obtain but one delegate-at-large.

#### Delegation May Favor Foss.

Of the eleven alternates eight are pledged to Fox, but in four of the fourteen Congress districts only two delegates are named, and these are therefore sure of election. Of these three are pledged to Fox, and it is generally expected that a majority of the Massachusetts delegation to the Baltimore convention will be on record as favoring him for President, although he firmly declares that he is not a candidate.

Claims of the political managers, as usual, vary greatly. General Edgar R. Champlin, of the Taft forces, predicted today that the President would sweep the state and secure at least thirty-four out of the thirty-six delegates. City Councilman Matthew Hale, the Roosevelt manager, claims the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Congress districts and a fighting chance for the eight delegates-at-large. The activities of the backers of Senator La Follette have been confined to a few speeches, the dissemination of literature and to the obtaining from the delegates pledged to Taft or Roosevelt an expression as to second choice. Overt Stetson, secretary of the La Follette movement, states that fifteen of the replies so far received indicate that many of the candidates pledged to Roosevelt would be willing

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## LITTLE GIRLS ABOUT TO PLANT THE JAPANESE CHERRY TREES.



Photograph of the procession at the unveiling of the bronze tablet in Riverside Drive, east of Grant's tomb, to commemorate Japan's gift.

(Photo by The American Press Association.)

### TAFT WINS WASHINGTON Roosevelt Leaders Concede the State's Delegation to President.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Tacoma, Wash., April 28.—That the Washington delegation to Chicago will be for Taft is now conceded by Roosevelt and La Follette leaders. There seems a bare possibility that Roosevelt may get two delegations from the 3d (Spokane) Congress District.

Not counting King and Whitcomb counties, Taft will have 572 delegates in the state convention at Aberdeen May 15 and Roosevelt 145. This estimate is made by Rufus Wilson, manager of the Roosevelt movement in Washington. King and Whitcomb counties held primaries yesterday, but the vote was split. In King County (Seattle) Taft voters generally kept away, giving both counties against Taft. The state convention will be controlled by Taft delegates.

### TAFT FOR THE VETERANS Democrat Prefers His Pension Attitude to Roosevelt's.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 28.—President Taft's attitude toward pensions for the veterans of the Civil War has been persistently misrepresented throughout this campaign by his opponents.

Representative Cyrus Suloway, of New Hampshire, for many years chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, recently went on record publicly in favor of President Taft and against Mr. Roosevelt, basing his argument solely on the pension record of the two candidates. Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio, author of the "dollar-a-day" pension bill, with which every soldier is familiar, now adds his testimony in favor of President Taft and against Mr. Roosevelt on the pension record. The fact that General Sherwood is a Democrat only adds to the effectiveness of his statement, as his sole interest between Republican candidates is to see to it that the interests of the old soldiers are fully and amply protected. In a recent letter to his brother he wrote:

"What I said. What I said. I am sure that I believed he would sign a moderate pension bill that would cost about \$150,000,000. But Roosevelt, for all the 'dollar-a-day' pension bill he is now pushing through the House, has favored, however, liberal pensions for the Spanish war soldiers."

The statement by Mr. Suloway, author of the Suloway pension bill, is as follows: President Taft has always favored liberal pensions for the veterans of the Civil War. In his four Congresses he has recommended legislation of that kind. The Suloway bill would have been signed and approved by him. I know it. This bill was held up in the Senate committee until last session, when a Senator could defeat it and did.

#### DROPS RECALL OF DECISIONS

Roosevelt Platform for Pennsylvania Convention Abandons That Idea.

Harrisburg, Penn., April 28.—Headquarters of candidates for nomination for State Treasurer and the four Representatives-at-large allotted to Pennsylvania will be opened here to-morrow in advance of the Republican state convention, to meet on Wednesday, and one of the largest crowds that has attended a convention in years is expected.

The platform to be adopted has been drawn by Dean William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was elected a delegate to the national convention by the Roosevelt forces, and Henry H. Watson, a Pittsburgh lawyer. It abandons the recall of judicial decisions, but advocates the initiative and referendum. It will contain a plank calling for the extension of the direct primary system to all elective offices of the state, including Governor and United States Senator, and the abolishment of state conventions. A limited recall of officials will be urged.

#### END FIRST OF 179 SUITS

Directors of Failed Telephone Co Face Cases Involving \$1,000,000.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Rochester, April 28.—Directors of the failed United States Independent Telephone Company settled yesterday the first of the 179 damage suits against them by paying Frank H. Downey \$210. Downey's suit was a test case and was carried to the Court of Appeals, the plaintiff winning all attorneys for the directors, who include George Eastman Head, of the Eastman Kodak Company, will not say whether the directors will stand trial in the 178 other suits brought by stockholders or settle up, but it is expected settlements will be made. The suits amount to more than \$1,000,000, each one being based on allegations of fraud in the prospective of the telephone company.

### SENATE TO TALK TARIFF

Republicans Will Oppose Action Till Board Reports.

#### NO CHANCE FOR WOOL BILL

Discussion Likely to Prove Futile Except to Supply Campaign Material.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, April 28.—Debate on the tariff, the duration of which cannot be foretold, will begin in the Senate during the present week.

Senator Simmons, ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Finance, in the absence of Senator Bailey, will act as pilot for the Democratic bill revising the metal schedule. Senator Cummins will head the somewhat demoralized insurgent forces, introducing a substitute measure for the Democratic bill. The regular Republicans will constitute the opposition, having already reported the House bill adversely and recommended that no action be taken until the Tariff Board makes a report.

On this, the eve of the opening of the tariff discussion, there is no evidence that either Democrats, regular Republicans or insurgents will enter upon this particular phase of campaign medicine making with any degree of enthusiasm. The Cummins substitute will be introduced to-morrow or Tuesday. Senator Cummins probably will lead off with a speech on his measure, and Senator Simmons will speak for the Democratic bill. These speeches, however, will be merely a matter of form, as it is generally known that the Democrats have no hope of passing the House bill, and that Senator Simmons and Senator Cummins, the one a Democrat and the other a Republican, have practically joined efforts in the framing of the Cummins measure, which is to receive the support of the combined insurgent and Democratic vote when the House bill is rejected.

The Cummins measure is not radically different from the Underwood bill as passed by the House, except that it fixes specific instead of ad valorem rates of duty and makes a material reduction from the present tariff law on structural steel and rails.

The Democrats have shown no disposition to fight for the House measure nor to accentuate the tariff issue, which is dear to the heart of Mr. Underwood. If Senator Simmons's word is to be taken, there will be no strenuous effort to press the discussion of the tariff. At the outset few Senators are prepared to speak, and, if the present attitude is maintained, it is probable that the debate will drag along for weeks before any decisive action is taken. In the end it will probably be a repetition of that taken during the closing days of the last session of Congress, when the Democratic insurgent alliance passed bills to no avail until it collapsed through the strategy of the regular Republicans.

The tariff debate probably will be more or less perfunctory with respect to the chemical and metal schedules. The alliance may pass a chemical bill. It is certain that it will not pass a free sugar bill, and doubt whether it will hold together on any kind of sugar bill. The issue presented by the wool bill will be more productive of a real fight.

Senate Republicans are not disposed to accept the wool bill framed by Representative Hill and presented in the House by the minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee. Discussion that has been going on on the Senate side for the last two weeks indicates rather that the regular Republicans are at odds over the wool bill, and there is much doubt whether one can be drawn which will meet with general approval. But there will be no lack of Republican wool bills for all that. Senator Cummins has been giving his attention to the subject within the last two weeks also and will offer a wool bill as a substitute for the Underwood bill, unless Senator La Follette, who has a priority of claim upon the insurgent leadership of the Senate before the subject is taken up. In that event the Wisconsin Senator will probably offer a wool bill.

When the regular Republicans agree or not, Senator Smoot will probably offer a bill as a straight Republican measure based on the report of the Tariff Board. Senator Smoot is of the opinion that the House Republican bill does not meet this last requirement. All of these bills will represent a material reduction in the tariff schedule. The points of contention among the Republicans at the present time are the rates to be placed upon the various classifications, such as tops and scouring or washed wool.

The present outlook for revision of the wool schedule, the only one outside of cotton schedule upon which the Tariff Board has made a report, is that nothing will be accomplished which may meet with Executive approval. Most Senators, as a matter of fact, would prefer to have no tariff discussion at all, inasmuch as it is likely to be futile, except in so far as it may supply campaign material.

## CHERRY TREES PLANTED

Commemorative Tablet Unveiled East of Grant's Tomb.

### 8,000 WITNESS CEREMONIES

Dr. Takamine, Gen. Woodford, Japanese Consul General and Park Commissioner Speak.

Before a throng of 8,000 to 8,500 persons the bronze tablet commemorating the gift to this city of 2,500 Japanese cherry trees by a committee of Japanese citizens was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the park to the east of Grant's Tomb. This part of the park, according to Park Commissioner Stover, is to bear the name Sakura, the word for cherry in Japanese. Japanese and American flags were floating from half a dozen flagpoles at the scene of the unveiling, while bunting and imitation cherry blossoms decorated the background on which the tablet was placed temporarily. Franz Kottenberg's orchestra gave a concert.

Among the speakers were General Stewart L. Woodford, president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission; Y. Numano, the Japanese Consul General in this city; Dr. Jokichi Takamine, head of the committee which presented the cherry trees, and Park Commissioner Stover. Mayor Gaynor, who was present on Saturday when he made the official opening of the park, was unable to attend yesterday because he could not attend.

The remarks of the Japanese Consul General, Y. Numano, brought much applause. He said that any talk of trouble between Japan and this country, whether emanating from sources in his country or in this, did not have the sanction of the people themselves, but was inspired by ulterior motives. He declared that the control of the destiny of the Pacific ocean was in the hands of America and Japan, two peace-loving nations.

Dr. Takamine made the formal presentation speech, and in accepting the bronze tablet and the cherry trees General Woodford said:

"At the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration Germany sent part of a powerful fleet to these waters. France did likewise and England was represented by her dreadnoughts. But Japan sent no battleships or soldiers. The battleships and soldiers represented strife and war. Japan presented to this country 2,500 cherry trees, the emblem of which is peace and culture."

General Woodford dwelt on the visit to Japan of General Grant and the great honor there accorded him. He spoke of the appreciation of having the cherry trees so near the tomb, adding that the son of that great general, who had borne his father's name nobly, had just been laid to rest. General Woodford expressed the hope that the ties between Japan and this country would be even more closely cemented by the gift of the cherry trees, which signified peace.

Dr. Takamine called for "banzai" and three great cheers were joined in by all present.

Then, while the orchestra played, thirteen little girls from the park playgrounds marched before the assembly, each carrying a cherry tree and a small spade. Thirteen holes had been dug for the trees, and the children, dressed in Japanese costumes, planted them. The trees were representative of the original colonies, as Commissioner Stover explained to the audience, and he said he had deferred the planting of the last thirteen trees to make it a part of yesterday's ceremonies. Assisted by gardeners, the trees were soon planted and the little girls marched off the grounds, enthusiastic applause coming from the Japanese present.

Commissioner Stover then explained where he had placed the two-story hundred trees, following General Woodford's formal declaration, turning them over to the Park Commissioner.

"This beautiful bronze tablet," said the Park Commissioner, "is to be placed in Grant's Tomb until the complete development of this park has been accomplished, which will be in the latter part of the present summer. The Board of Estimate has granted an appropriation of \$10,000 for the work and the plans are completed. The tablet will finally be placed on a stone wall which will protect the trees from the Municipal Art Commission."

"Three hundred of the cherry trees have been planted in this park, commemorative of the 30th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River, at which time the gift was announced. Thirteen of the trees are immediately back of Grant's Tomb. The bulk of them have been set out in Central Park."

"And I want to take this occasion to say that this city can in no way show more its appreciation for the gift of these trees than to call this unnamed park Sakura Park, Sakura meaning cherry in Japanese."

Many well known persons were present, the Japanese part of the audience including Count and Countess Ogawara, who will attend the International Red Cross conference at Washington as Japanese delegates.

The committee of Japanese citizens of this city who presented the trees includes Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Kokichi Mizuno, Riichiro Arai, Daijro Ushikubo and Kikunobu Fukui.

"Sakura Sakura," a musical composition written especially for the occasion by Takaki, was played.

#### HELD ON ACTRESS'S CHARGE

Young Man Had His Hand in Mesh Bag, She Says—Crowd Caught Him.

William Abramson, whom several hundred persons chased about Times Square on Saturday afternoon, following the outbreak of a young woman that he had robbed her, was arraigned before Magistrate Herrman in the West Side court yesterday morning, and held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

The young woman, Miss Lillian Anderson, was also in court. Miss Anderson, who described herself as a vaudeville actress, told the court that she was walking downtown on Saturday afternoon and while on the block between 62d and 64th streets, on Broadway, she saw a man's hand in her mesh bag, which was dangling from her arm.

Miss Anderson with one hand grabbed at the man and with the other struck at him with her umbrella. Immediately a crowd started after Abramson. They chased him across the square, down the 43d street subway entrance, through the drug store, up stairs and out of the Seventh avenue entrance. Once in the street he was captured. Nothing was found on Abramson when he was searched by the police.

#### WOMEN WANT TAFT'S VIEWS

Will Also Seek Interview with Harmon on Suffrage Question.

Cincinnati, April 28.—It is possible that the views of President Taft and Governor Judson Harmon on woman suffrage may become public within the next month. Both will come here for the musical festival early in May, and a committee of prominent women has been appointed by the Twentieth Century Club, a leading suffrage organization of this city, to wait on the visitors.

The committee began getting interviews last night by calling on Father Bernard Vaughan, the London Jesuit, after a lecture here.

## SOCIALISTS PARADE MAY 1

Plans Made for Big Eight-Hour Day Demonstration.

### SPEECHES IN UNION SQUARE

Expect to Have 50,000 in Line When Marchers Start from Rutgers Square.

All preparations were completed yesterday by the May Day demonstration conference of the New York local of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor organizations for their annual eight-hour May Day demonstration on Wednesday, May 1 is looked on as Labor Day by the Socialists all over the world, and similar demonstrations, consisting of parades and mass meetings at which eight-hour workday and socialistic resolutions will be passed, will be held in the principal cities throughout this country and Europe.

In this country the first Monday in September was established as Labor Day by the regular trade unions a number of years ago and has come to be a national holiday. While May 1 is not a national holiday here, it is, however, observed as a holiday by many socialistic workers.

There will be at least two parades in this city on Wednesday, and, according to the members of the May Day demonstration conference, about fifty thousand persons are expected to be in line in the aggregate. The parades will be followed by a joint mass meeting in Union Square, at which speeches will be made in different languages.

The principal parade will start from Rutgers Square and its vicinity at 2 p. m. In this parade will be the New York local of the Socialist party, the women's division of the Socialists, the Young People's Socialist Federation, the different locals of the Hotel Workers' Union, the Finnish Socialists, Butchers' Union 174, Carpenters' Union 336, a number of unions of the Industrial Workers of the World, Cigar makers' Union 90, and other Socialist bodies. The United Hebrew Trades, consisting of the East Side unions, will also parade from Rutgers Square. In this body will be a large number of women workers, including the members of the White Goods Workers' Union, the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union and other organizations of women. The members of the Lawrence strike committee, who conducted the strike of the textile workers under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World in Lawrence, Mass., will march in this parade and carry banners calling attention to the arrest of the leaders of the Lawrence strike.

The other parade, which will start from East 17th street, will consist principally of the locals of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union. The paraders will have a float on which will be a miniature labor temple made of sugar. They will meet and join with the parade which starts from Rutgers Square at 2nd street, where other bodies may also join with them, and the joint parade will march to Union Square. The parade starting from Rutgers Square will march through the principal East Side streets and then to Fifth Avenue and 52d street. The paraders will then march to Fourth Avenue and down Fourth Avenue to Union Square plaza.

There will be two stands from which speeches will be made at Union Square, besides the cottage, which will be the principal stand. On one of the stands which will be on the west side of the Cottage, speeches will be made in Yiddish, German, Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Finnish and Lithuanian. Speeches will be made in English from the other two stands. Among the speakers will be Meyer London, Miss Anita C. Block, Algonson S. Crassey, of Rochester; Abraham Cahan, Benjamin Weinblatt, Max Pine and Joseph Washington. Speeches will be made and resolutions will be passed in favor of a universal eight-hour workday and of socialism. Among those taking part in the demonstration will be five hundred piano workers, who are on strike, and unions in the Industrial Workers of the World.

Edward F. Cassidy will preside at the cottage stand; Benjamin Weinblatt, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, will preside at the stand on the west side and I. Phillips will preside at a stand to be erected on the east side of the cottage.

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## DUELLISTS KILL EACH OTHER

Ohioans Battle with Revolvers and Both Are Slain.

Martin's Ferry, Ohio, April 28.—In a revolver duel here to-day before many persons, Earl Shaffer, forty-five years old, was instantly killed, and Philip Smith, twenty-five years old, so badly wounded that he died in a hospital a short time later.

Mrs. Earl Shaffer and her son Robert by a former marriage are in custody.

## MEN TO HELP SUFFRAGISTS

Organize a League to Aid Women to Get Ballot.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, April 28.—A men's league for woman's suffrage was organized here at a meeting of suffragists, at which Miss Laura Clay, president of the Kentucky Suffrage Association, declared that, as woman suffrage is no longer an educational question, but rather a political question, man's help is needed by woman in her campaign for suffrage.

The meeting was announced as a men's suffrage meeting, but it turned out to be an equal suffrage meeting, there being three men and three women speakers. More than a hundred prominent men have given their assurance as favoring suffrage, and many of these have signified their intention to become charter members of the League for Women's Suffrage. For president the women will push Judge Littleford.

## ACTRESS BECOMES BRIDE

But No Elopement, Despite "Winsome Widow" Press Man.

An energetic press agent spread the rumor yesterday that Miss Elizabeth Bailey, known as Beth Randolph, of the "Winsome Widow" company at the Ziegfeld Moulin Rouge, had run away to Greenwich, Conn., with Thomas Hauck, said to be a wealthy society leader of Baltimore, and called a justice of the peace out of bed at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to marry them. Dr. Walter C. Gilday, of No. 44 West 57th street, brother-in-law of Miss Bailey, said that the couple were married April 14, in the afternoon, and a dispatch from Greenwich confirmed it.

"Mr. Hauck is a civil engineer in the government employ in the Canal Zone," said Dr. Gilday, "and when he came to from Panama a little while ago the two got married two weeks ago on a Sunday afternoon—not early this morning. They are both from Baltimore and have been sweethearts ever since they were 'kids.' There wasn't any elopement. We all knew about it. Like a couple of 'kids' they went up to Greenwich to get married to keep people from teasing them."

Mr. Hauck is twenty-four years old, and his address is No. 225 Eutaw place, Baltimore. Miss Randolph is twenty-one and was born within a block of her husband's home. The two went to Baltimore yesterday.

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